tum. The lateral carinae are widely separated and terminate behind near the base and outer corners of the triangular pronotal process; anteriorly, they are a little removed from the sides of the hood.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BRACHYPANORPA. — In my recent account of Brachypanorpa (Psyche, 60:28-36, 1953), I pointed out that all known females of B. carolinensis (Banks) collected from 1905 through 1920 were shortwinged and flightless, whereas all those collected since 1951 were long-winged and able to fly. I also noted that I had not located any specimens of this insect which had been collected during the interval between 1920 and 1951. Dr. J. Anthony Downes has more recently informed me that he collected carolinensis in the Black Mts., North Carolina, on June 10, 1938; the locality (near Mt. Mitchell, Toe River Gap, elevation 5500') is the one at which my longwinged females were found in 1951 and 1952. Dr. Downes writes me that the females were "unable to fly but readily jumped several inches." One of the four females which he collected was sent to me for examination; it is clearly the short-winged type, like those originally found by Banks. The occurrence of these four females in 1938 indicates that the long-winged specimens had not appeared by that year (or at any rate that they were much in the minority) and that the female population did not change until after that time. Since I was unable to visit the carolinensis localities in the spring of 1953, I should also note that Mr. P. W. Fattig collected several long-winged females at Unicoi Gap., Georgia, on May 31, 1953, at the same locality that yielded numerous specimens in 1952.

A second female of *B. montana* Carp. was also recently sent to me by Dr. Downes, who collected it on Mt. McLoughlin, Oregon (June 25, 1939, 5000' elevation). This is the type locality of the species, originally described from a series of nine males. The new specimen agrees with the individual illustrated in my 1953 paper. — F. M. CARPENTER, Harvard University.